# A NEW SPECIES OF MYNES BOISDUVAL (LEPIDOPTERA: NYMPHALIDAE) FROM THE MOLUCCAS, INDONESIA

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### **Abstract**

Mynes obiana sp. n. is described from the Moluccan island of Obi, eastern Indonesia.

### Introduction

The genus *Mynes* Boisduval, [1832], contains approximately ten described species, ranging in distribution from the island of Flores and through Maluku (Moluccas) in Indonesia, to eastern Australia and the Solomon Islands (D'Abrera 1978, Parsons 1998, Tsukada 1985). Four of these species are known to occur in Maluku (Fig. 1). *M. plateni* Staudinger, 1887, is found in Maluku Utara (northern Moluccas), including the islands of Bacan, Halmahera and Morotai, *M. talboti* Jurriaanse & Volbreda, 1922, occurs on Buru and *M. doubledaii* Wallace, 1869, flies on Seram. *M. geoffroyi* (Guérin-Méneville, 1830), has a wider distribution, from southeast Maluku (Kei and Aru) and Gebe Island, eastwards to New Guinea and eastern Australia.

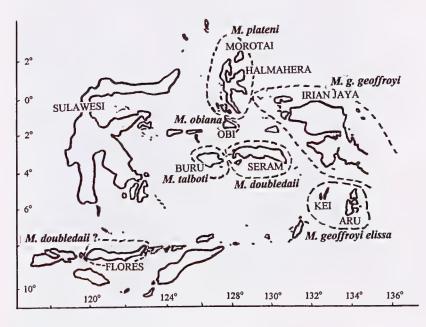


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Mynes* spp. in the Moluccan islands.

Two males, collected by the first author on the south coast of Obi in 1998, differ from any previously described *Mynes* taxon. The relatively large and isolated island of Obi lies between North and Central Maluku (Fig. 1) and, so far as the authors are aware, no *Mynes* species has been reported previously from this island.

## Mynes obiana sp. n. (Figs 2-4)

Types. Holotype o', INDONESIA: Maluku, Obi Island, south coast, Bobo village, 19.xi.1998, A. Rawlins (gen. prep. BMNH (V) 5981 [JT 718]), in The Natural History Museum, London [BMNH]. Paratype o', same data as holotype, in A. Rawlins Collection.

Description. Male (Figs 2-3). Forewing length 32 mm; upperside (Fig. 2) similar to M. geoffroyi; forewing basal two-thirds creamy-white, including tornus; apical third black, with obscure subapical white markings (in all subspecies of M geoffroyi seen, a broad marginal border extends to tornus); like other Mynes species, creamy markings with peripheral, obscure bluish basal, tornal and costal markings; hindwing basal and discal areas creamywhite, suffused powder-blue basally; underside (Fig. 3) superficially similar to M. g. elissa Fruhstorfer, 1906; forewing with typical Mynes black, white and red markings; subapical irregular, broken line white (yellow in M. g. elissa [see discussion] and in nominotypical M. g. geoffroyi material seen from Irian Jaya); large white basal patch extending to tornus (broad marginal border extends to tornus in M. geoffroyi subspecies); hindwing with typical Mynes arrangement of black, red, green and yellow markings; extensive yellow patch (variable in extent in all Mynes taxa in which it occurs) similar in all respects in holotype and paratype, restricted in tornal area (extending almost to tornus in subspecies of M. geoffroyi). Female not known.

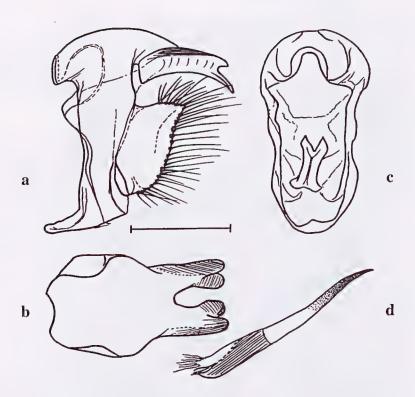
Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Similar to *M. geoffroyi*; tegumen with deep lateral indentation (lacking in specimens of *M. geoffroyi* examined); saccus well developed; valva large, angular (smaller, posterior edge more rounded in *M. geoffroyi*).

### Discussion

Mynes obiana is closest in appearance to M. geoffroyi elissa Fruhstorfer, described from a solitary female originating from Wanumba Island in the Aru group. In The Natural History Museum, London [BMNH], there are a further three females from Aru, plus two females and a male from the Kei Islands. The first author recently obtained two males and one female from Kobroor Island in the Aru group. The female specimen matches Aru females in the BMNH and morphological differences, including the male genitalia, between M. geoffroyi subspecies and the Obi specimens described above suggest a new species.



Figs 2-3. Mynes obiana sp. n.; holotype male. (2) upperside; (3) underside.



**Fig. 4.** *Mynes obiana*, male genitalia. (a) left lateral view (aedeagus removed), showing exterior face of left valve; (b) anterior view, showing juxta (aedeagus removed); (c) dorsal view, showing tegumen and uncus; (d) excised aedeagus, left lateral view. Scale bar (all to same scale) = 1 mm.

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